

Abstrak

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DASAR DAN PENCEGAHAN COVID-19 PADA MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN PURWOKERTO

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Latar Belakang: *Coronavirus disease 2019* (Covid-19) merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh coronavirus baru yang secara cepat menyebar ke seluruh dunia, hingga kemudian dideklarasikan sebagai pandemi oleh WHO pada 11 Maret 2020. Pengetahuan yang baik mengenai Covid-19 dikaitkan dengan sikap optimis dan praktik yang tepat sehingga mendukung langkah pengendalian dan pencegahan. Mahasiswa sebagai bagian dari masyarakat kalangan terpelajar diharapkan memiliki pengetahuan yang baik sehingga dapat berperan menjadi agen perubahan dengan menyebarkan *self-awareness* terkait Covid-19 kepada sekitar.

Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dasar mahasiswa Universitas Jenderal Soedirman terhadap Covid-19 serta korelasi antara karakteristik mahasiswa dengan skor pengetahuannya.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional dengan metode *cross-sectional* yang dilakukan pada mahasiswa S1 Universitas Jenderal Soedirman (UNSOED). Kuesioner pengetahuan diadaptasi dari kuesioner *Survey data of COVID-19-related Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices among Indonesian Undergraduate Students* oleh Saefi *et.al* (2020). Sebanyak 399 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dipilih berdasarkan quota sampling. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan diuji korelasi menggunakan uji *Spearman*.

Hasil Penelitian: Sembilan puluh empat koma tujuh persen mahasiswa memiliki pengetahuan dasar dengan kategori baik terhadap Covid-19. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara karakteristik responden meliputi jenis kelamin mahasiswa ($p= 0,517$), tingkatan studi mahasiswa ($p= 0,498$), dan asal fakultas mahasiswa ($p= 0,075$) dengan skor pengetahuannya.

Kesimpulan: Diharapkan dengan hasil tingkat pengetahuan dasar yang baik ini, mahasiswa memiliki sikap dan perilaku yang tepat terhadap Covid-19 dan dapat berperan membantu otoritas kesehatan masyarakat untuk menyebarluaskan informasi yang benar mengenai Covid-19 serta mengkampanyekan langkah-langkah pencegahannya.

Kata kunci: Covid-19, tingkat pengetahuan, karakteristik mahasiswa

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Abstract

ASSESSMENT OF BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTION TOWARDS COVID-19 AMONG STUDENTS IN JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN UNIVERSITY PURWOKERTO

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Background: Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) is a disease caused by a new coronavirus that is rapidly spreading throughout the world. It was declared a pandemic by WHO on March 11, 2020. Good knowledge of Covid-19 disease is associated with an optimistic attitude and appropriate practices to support control and prevention measures. University students as a part of the educated community are expected to have good knowledge so that can play a role as an agent of change by spreading *self-awareness* regarding Covid-19 to their community.

Purpose: This study aimed to describe the level of basic knowledge of students of Jenderal Soedirman University towards Covid-19 and the correlation between student characteristics and their knowledge score.

Methodology: This study was an observational study with *cross-sectional* method conducted on undergraduate students of Jenderal Soedirman University (UNSOED). The knowledge questionnaire was adapted from the questionnaire *Survey data of COVID-19-related Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices among Indonesian Undergraduate Students* by Saefi *et.al* (2020). A total of 399 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected based on quota sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively and tested for correlation using *Spearman* test.

Research Results: Ninety-four point seven percent of Jenderal Soedirman University students have good basic knowledge of Covid-19. The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was no significant correlation between the characteristics of the respondents including gender ($p = 0.517$), study level ($p = 0.498$), and faculty origin students ($p = 0.075$) with scores of basic knowledge and Covid-19 prevention.

Conclusion: Based on the results, it is hoped that students will have the right attitude and behavior towards Covid-19. In addition, students can play a role in helping public health authorities disseminate correct information about Covid-19 and campaign for preventive measures.

Key words: Covid-19, level of knowledge, student characteristics

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